

of the observations of Capt. Kanwaljit Singh, saying, "We are together here for an important task, not for rhetoric and emotive outbursts. We cannot allow Punjab to go back into the grip of violence".

Warming up, he concluded, "We will resort to all legal and constitutional means to seek justice. Already enough bloodshed has taken place. Even all the bodies have not been counted, so far. We shall fight to the end but within the parameters of laws, rules and the constitution. I will be willing to resign, if need be, for the sake of Punjab. The time is not for blame game. We have all made mistakes in the past. We are rectifying the same after 23 years. Come, let's join hands, close ranks. I appreciate the Opposition's cooperation".

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2004

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, on July 12, I was returning to Washington from the NAACP Annual Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and, therefore, missed four recorded votes.

I take my voting responsibility very seriously and would like the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have voted "no" on recorded vote number 359, "yes" on recorded vote number 360, "no" on recorded vote number 361, and "yes" on recorded vote number 362.

#### HELP THE CARIBBEAN FIGHT TERRORISM

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2004

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial in the July 6, 2004 issue of the *Carib News*, which discusses the issue of improving the national security of Caribbean nations. Our own security depends on how well protected the borders of our closest neighbors are. However, the purchasing and installation of new technology is extremely costly for many of these small islands. Not only is it important that these nations are secure because of their proximity to us, but also because of the many Americans who visit these countries each year. I believe that by helping the Caribbean with appropriate funding we can help them guard against terrorism without worsening the economic conditions of these nations. I urge my colleagues to support funding for Caribbean countries to assist in protecting against the terrorist threat.

[From the *Carib News*, July 6, 2004]

#### THE PRICE OF 9/11—DEVELOPING NATIONS FORCED TO PAY UP

Who can blame Caribbean nations and their sea and airport executives if the last thing on their minds immediately after 9/11 was how much they would have to spend as a result of the tragedy, the abhorrent act by religious zealots turned terrorists.

When New York's twin towers of the World Trade Center were turned to rubble, crushing nearly 3,000 unsuspecting and innocent people, the immediate and appropriate concern was for the lost of life.

After all, with thousands taken to untimely deaths our first worry had to be about human pain and suffering.

From New York, Washington, Georgetown, Santo Domingo, Philadelphia and Chicago to Kingston. Port of Spain and Bridgetown, to mention a handful of cities, the reaction was the same as the dimensions of the nightmare sank in. Later it was determined, that the Caribbean had paid a heavy price in the form of more than 100 lives lost.

Now, there is another price, one the countries are being forced to meet and its traceable directly to those and subsequent events and to the decisions being taken in Washington, London, Geneva and elsewhere in the developed world.

How high is that price?

Prof. Ivelaw Griffith, one of the leading security scholars in the Caribbean and Latin America, put the figure at hundreds of millions of dollars, money the Caribbean can't afford.

In the end though, the region can't afford to spend the unbelievably hefty sum.

Everton Walters, President of the Caribbean Port Managers Association, didn't dispute that figure but said the total would very much depend on the level of sophistication each country may eventually decide it needs.

All of this is very important because on Thursday, the deadline set by the International Maritime Organization for countries around the world, Caribbean states included, would kick in. That's when the basic security and other requirements contained in the IMO's International Ship and Port Facility Security, ISPS, code, which was approved 18 months ago, must be met. Failure to meet the deadline may result in sanctions.

Walters told this paper that based on conversations, e-mails and other forms of communication from various port managers, most, if not all of the ports would meet the cut-off date.

Still, there is considerable anxiety throughout the Caribbean as port executives work right to the last minute to ensure that they are ship-shape.

That means we may have to wait until July 1 to know for sure which countries are in compliance and which have failed to meet their obligation.

The code is a comprehensive set of requirements which developing countries are finding to be onerous to say the least.

As a matter of fact, Erthimios Mitropoulos, IMO Secretary-General, recently voiced the agency's concern about the pace of effort towards international readiness when he complained that the "status of compliance by port facilities has not yet reached satisfactory level despite repeated calls to governments to intensify their efforts."

Just the other day, Brazil made it clear that its major port, perhaps the largest in Latin America and the Caribbean, wouldn't be able to meet the deadline. To live up to the code, for instance, Trinidad and Tobago must acquire sophisticated and costly equipment, boost its security staff and incur considerable recurring expenditure that's running into millions of dollars. Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Grenada, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Bahamas, Guyana, Antigua, you name, are in the same boat, if you will, and must meet horrifying expenses.

But the maritime code isn't the only set of requirements Caribbean states must satisfy. Their airports must have extensive security fencing, computers, scanners and the like to pass international muster.

That's where the sum of hundreds of millions of dollars would come in. For by the

time the process is completed, Caribbean, Latin American and African states would have spent at least \$50-100 billion to upgrade security at its various ports of entry, both air and sea, and they must do so without much international help. Although necessary, the security measures imposed by the United Nations, the IMO, the U.S., Britain and various rich countries are major financial and technical burden which must be met if the world's poorer nations are to remain as part of the international trading community. They must have access to shipping lanes and air space if they are to feed their people, satisfy tourism and manufacturing industries and otherwise participate in the economic world.

What's troubling about all of this is that these mandates imposed on developing countries aren't being financed by any international development agency or by many donor nations. In other words these are "unfunded mandates," which were laid down by an uncaring developed world, regardless of a nation's ability to pay for them.

The international community, quite rightly, was worried about terrorism and its consequences but little attention was paid to how these mandates would be funded.

The upshot: if Antigua, Haiti, Suriname, Ghana, Costa Rica, Algeria, Jamaica or any of a host of nations in every corner of the world are to meet international security standards, then they must shift resources from education, health, services for the youth and the elderly in order to satisfy international regulations imposed elsewhere.

That, by any measure, is unfair and counter-productive. The U.S., Britain and the G-8 industrialized nations must put this matter on their agenda and agree to fund some of the equipment acquisition programs and the training necessary to keep Third World states in the international arena.

#### COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN WRITES TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION TO EXPOSE REPRESSION OF MINORITIES IN INDIA

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, recently Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan wrote to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva to ask them to help keep the world aware of the repression of minorities, including Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, and others, in India.

The letter pointed out that over 250,000 Sikhs have been murdered by the Indian government, along with more than 300,000 Christians in Nagaland, over 88,000 Muslims in Kashmir, Muslims and Christians throughout India, and other minorities such as Dalits, the dark skinned aboriginal people of the subcontinent, Assamese, Bodos, Manipuris, Tamils, and others. Over 52,000 Sikhs and tens of thousands of other minorities are being held as political prisoners. The letter pointed out that the government has been involved in atrocities such as the massacre of Muslims in Gujarat and the massacre of Sikhs in Delhi and that it has not punished those who have carried out atrocities against Christians nor the killer of Jathedar Gurdev Singh Kaunke.

Such atrocities are unacceptable in any country, but especially in one that claims to be democratic. We must take a stand for freedom. It is time to stop our aid to India and go